

sented some statistics collected by a Board of Commissioners, in England, showing that in almost every instance, the accidents that have occurred on Steamboats in Great Britain, during a period of ten years, have been the result of sheer carelessness.

The Bill for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, on Private Claims, was passed without amendment. It is thought that the House will reject this bill, and also the bill making an appropriation for the Cumberland Road, if they every reach them.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 30.

In the House of Representatives, this morning, there was another contest between Messrs Davis of Indiana, and Graves of Ky., for the floor—the subject of discussion being the public printing—Each of these gentlemen had distinct propositions before the House.

Mr Davis attempted to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering his resolution for adoption, and failing in that, he cut off the resolution proposed by Mr Graves, by moving to lay the whole subject of printing, as now presented, on the table. This motion prevailed, by a vote of 116 to 100.

The Speaker decided that resolutions could not be in order, unless by general consent; and that the matter now pending, was the election of public printer, under a general order of the House, which had not been fully executed.

Mr Davis of Indiana, now nominated Messrs Blair & Rives, of the Globe, as candidates for the office of printer.

Mr Black of Ga., again urged the House to hear a resolution which he had once before pressed upon their attention this morning, and said he hoped it would meet with the universal approbation of the members, on all sides.

Mr Stanley of N. C., wished to postpone the election of printer altogether for twenty days—to raise a select committee to consider and report upon the subject—and to authorize the Clerk to employ some person or persons to execute the printing in the mean time at the least possible expense. This is nearly the general proposition that has been advocated by the Whigs.

Mr Wise of Va., was in favor of letting the printing out to the lowest bidder, for the session; and he sustained this proposition by a speech of great pith and energy.

The question was then taken on Mr Stanley's motion, and the House refused to postpone the election, by a vote of 107 to 91.

Mr Black then pressed his resolution, and moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering it for adoption. The motion to suspend was carried, and the resolution was adopted, without a division, almost unanimously.

This resolution declares, in substance, that the House shall instantly proceed to the election of printer for the 26th Congress—that a select committee of five shall be elected by the House, who shall consider and report what just and reasonable prices ought to be paid for the public printing—that the person elected as public printer shall execute the printing upon the terms and in the manner prescribed by the committee—and that the committee shall also consider and report upon the expediency of separating the printing of Congress from the newspapers and public press of the country.

The House then proceeded to the election of printer, *vide note*, and Messrs BLAIR & RIVES, editors of the *Loco Foco* government organ, were elected, on the first ballot by a vote of 110 to 92. A number of members, of both parties had left the House. There is some informality in this election—it being contrary to the provisions of the joint resolutions of 1819—and it is thought the Senate may not confirm the election.

In the Senate, after the usual preliminary business, Mr Grundy of Tenn., from a select committee to whom was referred the abstract resolution, introduced by Mr Benton, denying the right of the General Government to assume the State debts, made a most extraordinary report on the subject, which he read, and moved to print 30,000 copies.

The report concluded by declaring, in the words of Benton's Resolution, that the assumption of State Debts, by the General Government, would be unwise, impolitic, injurious, unconstitutional, &c. &c.

The reader will undoubtedly inquire how this subject came before the Senate. Why did Mr Benton introduce his resolutions, denying the power of Congress to assume State debts? I will give you Mr Benton's own reasons. He looked at the pecuniary condition of the States, and found they were in debt; he looked in the newspapers, and he observed a letter, or a paragraph, suggesting that the public lands, of which each State owns a share, might be pledged as security for State bonds; and for withal he produced a set of abstract resolutions, declaring certain principles, and endeavoring to legislate in advance, to meet a supposed emergency, which may never arrive. No State has asked Congress to assume its debts; no State has asked Congress to pledge the public lands as security for its bonds; no proposition, alluding to this subject, in the remotest manner, has been presented to the Senate. And yet Mr Benton comes forward with a string of abstractions, and a declaratory report, or philippic, against State credit—and for what?

Messrs Preston, Webster, Crittenden, of Ky and others, spoke against the report with great energy and effect; and Messrs Benton and Grundy defended it, in a few brief remarks.

But Mr Webster's thunderbolts finally fell too hot and too heavy for the Senator from Tennessee, and Mr Grundy desired that the report might be recommitted to the Committee, and proposed to strike out the declamation, and the tables showing up the insolvency of the States, &c. Mr Webster told him that he had better strike out the whole of it, and report in five lines that the Senate had nothing to do with the subject; but Mr Grundy thought that he must adhere to the principles, at least.

It was the most triumphant victory over a purely partisan measure that was ever witnessed—Benton and his host were completely routed. Instead of printing 30,000 copies of this monstrous document, and depicting it as the expression of the Senate, they were glad to withdraw it—to amend it—to do any thing, to escape the denunciations of Mr Webster and his friends. The report was recommitted to the committee, with instructions;—and I trust that will be the last of it.

Commodore Isaac Chauncey died in this city, on Monday last and was buried today, with military honors. The funeral ceremonies were very imposing.

Effects of Locofocoism upon the farming interests of the country.—The Chicago American says: "We learn from an authentic source that fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were sold at Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan, at thirty cents per bushel.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald states that "some farmers of Stark County who wanted money to pay their taxes falling due in a few days, recently visited Massillon, carrying there wheat for sale. After hawking it through the town for some time, the best offer they could get was 43 cents a bushel in better for goods which would not pay taxes, but could not get a cash offer at all, and were obliged to return as they came."

Pork, in Ohio, is worth from two and a half to three cents per pound. At Pittsburg, flour is quoted at \$3.50, and a little farther West at \$3.25 and \$3. per barrel.

A proportionate reduction in the prices of breadstuffs and all other products used as food, has taken place through the country, and there tendency is still downward. To what is this state of things to be attributed? We answer, to the universal distress among the consuming classes. Business is stagnant, and thousands to which activity would

give all the comforts of life, are starving. The mechanic, who a few years ago could maintain his family in luxury upon his ample earnings, must now restrict them and himself to the necessities of life, while the laborer who was contented with these, feels the pangs of absolute want. If either have acquired a little property, and desire to turn it into cash to meet present exigencies, he is compelled to sell it at a moiety of its value, to some capitalist, who, so far from seizing upon it as a cheap bargain, considers the purchase, in the present distressed state of the country, a hazardous speculation. Under these circumstances, can it be a matter of surprise to the farmer that he is unable to obtain a remunerating price for his produce, and that the poverty he has seen overwhelm his best customers should be approaching his own door? He has yet only tasted the first fruits of disaster; he is merely the novice of ruin.

And what has brought these calamities upon the community? What has diminished the demand for labor, and the prices of all productions of labor? What, but a vindictive, long-continued, incessant warfare upon the current representatives of their value? The trained bloodhounds which have just been imported into Florida, cannot follow on the track of the savage, with a more relentless, persevering fidelity, than the administration pack have displayed in hunting down the commerce, the credit and the currency of this impoverished land. —N. Y. Times.

From the Richmond Whig.

GENERAL HARRISON'S POVERTY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes:

"General Harrison's poverty has awakened the sympathy of the ladies of this District, and they are now at work, getting up a subscription to supply the 'war worn hero' with a suit of clothes. If you have any old shoes, old boots, old hats, or old stockings, send them on, and they will be forwarded to the 'hero of the North Bend.'"

Go on, gentlemen; we like to see such sneers—they will tell upon the popular mind of this country in a manner you little dream of. Honest poverty, contracted in the service of the Republic, however much it may excite the courtly disgust of the plundering crew now in power, will have a very different effect upon the honest people of the country. They do not estimate a man by his money, by his luxurious habits, his splendid display of equipage, liveried servants, silver plate, &c.; and by the millions which he may have plundered from the public. They estimate a man by his moral and intellectual worth, by the important services he has rendered his country, by the patriotic sacrifices he has made, and the perils he has encountered for the public good. Gen. Harrison may live in a log cabin and drink hard cider, as he has been reproached by the office holders with doing, and he may be in want of "old shoes, old boots, old hats, or old stockings," and still be an honest man, and patriot, and worthy of the chief magistracy of a Republican people, than the present incumbent, who has amassed a fortune of more than half a million out of the public crib, and sports his coach and six, with white English servants in livery.

Poverty in itself is a reproach to no man. Its effects upon the human character are generally of a virtuous and ennobling tendency. He that has never known want, is from the very constitution of our nature, a stranger to the kinder sympathies the purer and more generous emotions of the soul. Wealth engenders pride, arrogance and selfishness, and fosters all the meaner passions of the human heart. You may often appeal in vain to the purse proud creature, whose soul is centered in his pockets, for an act of common charity; when the poor man, under similar circumstances, so much livelier are his sympathies with his kind, would cheerfully divide his last loaf.

But if poverty were a disgrace in general, in the case of General Harrison it is the highest honor. It is not pretended that he expended his small patrimony in selfish indulgence and luxurious dissipation. He is poor, because, like the revolutionary worthies whose bright example was held up to his admiration and imitation, his youth and his manhood were devoted to the service of his country. He had no time to amass money by ordinary pursuits and by honest means—and he had too much of the old Virginia integrity to acquire it by dishonest practices. Nothing was easier for him than by speculating in the public lands to have obtained a princely fortune, without any direct breach of honesty. But such was his keen sense of honor, that he would not do that, which all other western officers were daily doing, and which Kendall and Van Buren even, at the present day, if report speak truly, have not scrupled to do. Millions and millions of public money passed through his hands—how easy would it have been for him, if his honesty had been of the Sub-Treasury cast of the present day, to have robbed hundreds and thousands at the public expense. In a word, he served his country in high and responsible stations for thirty years, had unchecked control of, and disbursed millions, and at last retired to private life in honest poverty. Can a higher eulogium be written on man.

That General Harrison is a poor man, from such causes—that he is simple and unostentatious in his habits—that he is a patriot, as evinced in many a "well fought field," are, in our humble opinion, no disqualifications in a chief magistrate of a Republic. And so the plain, Republican people of this country will decide—the sneers and reproaches of purse proud officeholders, who have grown rich upon a plundered people, to the contrary notwithstanding.

A CONTRAST—OR WHICH IS THE BEST DEMOCRAT.

Resolution offered by Mr Van Buren at a meeting in Hudson, New York, during the last war.

"Resolved, That the war is impolitic and disastrous, and to employ the Militia in an offensive war, is unconstitutional."

Extract of General Harrison's official account of the battle of the Thames:

"We have suffered greatly for the want of provisions, and the whole army have subsisted, for the last three days, ON RAW BEEF WITHOUT SALT."

The miserable Whig faction may now disband. The Locofocos are coming! Look! they are upon the road.—Southern Democrat.

We were aware from the extraordinary number of mail robberies, that a good many of the Locofocos had taken to the road.—Louisville Journal.

Sub Treasury. The New York Times in some remarks upon this bill, observes: "Let every man who lives by the sweat of his brow, charge his memory with the fact, that one of its merits, distinctly avowed and approved by Mr Buchanan and others, is that it will lower the rate of wages."

What a consolation to the laboring men in this season of stagnation and distress!

The average of the thermometer at Portland, the last month was 13 degrees above zero, and 6 degrees colder than the general average of that month for the last 25 years.

We see it stated that a living sheep was taken from a snow bank in Stamford, Conn., which had been buried for seventeen days, and, that too without a morsel to eat.

Five soldiers deserted from the garrison a Kingston, U. C., and in crossing the American channel, three of them broke through the ice and were drowned—one was retaken—and one reached our side.

We regret to learn that an appeal has been made from the late decision of the District court in favor of the African captives, at the instance of the Spanish minister. The case will now go to the Circuit court and it may be carried to the U. S. S. Court.

A juror sitting on a case recently in Philadelphia requested the court to adjourn in consequence of the sudden death of one of his children. The child had bitten its tongue, and bled to death from the wound.

The House of the Massachusetts Legislature has voted by a large majority to repeal the License Law, and the Bill has passed to the third reading in the Senate.

BLOCKADE OF THE PORT OF CANTON.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.—The High Commissioner and the Governor of these Provinces, having publicly forbidden the regular supplies of food to Her Majesty's subjects, having commanded the people to fire upon and seize them, whenever they go on shore to purchase provisions; and certain of Her Majesty's subjects having been actually cut off: Notice is hereby given, that it is my intention, at the requisition of the "Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China," to establish a blockade of the River and port of Canton; and notice is hereby further given, that none other than vessels actually within the port or foreign vessels entering within six days from the date hereof, will be allowed free egress till the blockade be declared raised.

Notice of the Blockading force will be hereafter promulgated.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's ship "Volage," at anchor in Hong Kong Bay, off the Port of Canton, this 11th day of Sept., 1839.

Signed H. SMITH, Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Volage.

From the Boston Times.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST in the case of the Lexington has concluded its investigation. The Coroner on addressing the jury, said it would be preposterous in him to instruct them what presentment to make as they were all rapable as he was to make up their minds and to render a verdict according to their evidence. He would not therefore attempt to lead their minds in any way. As to himself however his mind was made up, and was substantially the same as it was prior to the investigation. The case still continued to be involved in mystery, nor could he yet tell how the fire originated, or the cause to which it was to be ascribed. He advised them to use great deliberation and caution, as the consequence of this inquiry would go far further than those of any inquest ever held in this country.

The jury returned the following detailed verdict in relation to the late steamer Lexington, &c.

VERDICT. From the testimony adduced before the Court of Inquiry by the Coroner's Inquest to investigate the causes which led to the destruction by fire of the steamer Lexington, the inquest are of opinion that the fire was communicated to the promenade deck by the intense heat of the smoke pipe, or from sparks from the space between the smoke pipe and the steam chamber, as the fire was first seen near the casing of the steam chimney on the promenade deck.

They are further of opinion that the Lexington was a first rate steamer, with an excellent steam engine and a boiler suitable for burning wood, but no coal, with the blowers attached. Furthermore it is our opinion, that had buckers been manned; at the commencement of the fire it would have been immediately extinguished. Also, inasmuch as the engine could not be stopped, from the rapid progress of the fire, with presence of mind of the officers and a strict discipline of the crew, the boats could have been launched and a large portion of the passengers and crew, if not the whole, might have been saved.

It is the opinion of this Jury that the present inspectors of steamboats, either from ignorance or neglect, have suffered the steamer Lexington to navigate the Sound, at the imminent risk of lives and property of the passengers, giving a certificate stating a full compliance of the laws of the United States, while in our opinion such was not the case.

That the system, as adopted on board the Lexington, of using blowers on board the boats is dangerous—which has been proved to this jury by competent witnesses. And that the conduct of the officers of the steamer Lexington, on the night of the 13th of January, while said steamer was on fire, deserves the severest censure of the community. From the facts proved before this jury that the captain and pilot, in the greatest hour of danger, left the steamer to her own guidance, and sought their own safety, regardless of the fate of the passengers; instead of the captain or pilot retreating to the tiller, when driven from the wheel house forward, and the ropes there being burnt off—there being at that time a communication to the same tiller; there appeared to be no other thought than self preservation. And it further appears to this jury, that the odious practice of carrying cotton in any quantities on board of passenger boats, in a manner in which it shall be liable to take fire from sparks or heat, from any smoke pipe or other means, deserves the public censure.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Patrick Henry, arrived at New York from Liverpool, brings Liverpool files to December 26, and London to December 25.

The Morning Chronicle of the 23d says:—Mr Stevenson, the American Minister, attended yesterday week at the Treasury department, and the bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been pending so long between this government and that of the United States, relative to a number of slaves claimed by American citizens as property, and who, having been shipwrecked some eight or nine years in the Bahman, were liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The compensation which we understand her Majesty's Government finally agreed to pay, and which was yesterday week received by the American Minister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

It is now stated that the marriage of the Queen is to take place in February.

The Chartist still had frequent meetings, keeping more within the letter of the law, but with distress, political discontent must increase. The agitation of the repeal of the corn laws was increasing, and the time for the assembling of parliament; the 26th of January approached.

The Duke of Wellington had so entirely recovered, that he had issued cards for a grand banquet at Alphey House.

The Pope has issued a bull against slavery & the trade, and forbidden the Catholic priest to teach that it is lawful.

The annexed telegraphic despatch, published in the *Monitor* of Sunday, shows that the army of Abd-el-Kader had been defeated in two engagements, and that the reinforcement sent to Africa by the French Government were beginning to arrive.

"MARSHAL VALLEE TO THE MINISTER OF WAR. 'ALGERS, NOV. 17. 'TOULON, NOV. 19.

"Two engagements have taken place near Bli-dah. The regular infantry of the Emir was cut to pieces and dispersed. The enemy has not approached either Kori-hi or Sahel.

"The Alger and Neptune ships of the line are in sight, and will arrive to day at Algiers.

It is stated in the *Debats* that it has been decided that the campaign against Abd-el-Kader shall commence early in March. It is reported that two Lieutenant Generals, appointed to command the army under Marshal Vallee are the Duke of Orleans and General Scammi. A Toulon letter states that the number of men embarked for Algiers, up to the 15th inst. was 4,600 and that 2,610 are assembled at Toulon ready for embarkation.

Those persons who have subscribed for an Anti Slavery Library, are requested to meet at Mr. Boardman's Inn to-morrow evening.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Feb. 3.

Reported for the Yankee Farmer.

At market, 245 Beef Cattle, 1090 Sheep and 70 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected, and a yoke or two purchased on Saturday may have brought something more than our highest quotations. We quote first quality \$6 75; second \$6 00 a 6 50; third \$5 00 a 5 75. Barrelling Cattle—Mess 5.50. No. 1, \$5. Cows and Calves—\$2.33, 33, and 40. Sheep.—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained. Lows were sold at \$2.25, \$3, 3.25, 3.75, and 4 65. Swine.—A part of those at market were from the neighborhood. About 25 only were pedled at 4 1-2 a 6c.

MARRIAGES.

In Concord, on the 5th inst, Mr WARNER WILLIAMS to Miss ANN KNIGHT.

In Danville, 13th ult, Mr David Sherman of Concord, N. H., to Miss Hepsibah Wilson of D.

Also, in Danville, 2d inst, Mr Hiram Ward, to Mrs Sarah P. Carter, all of D.

In Burke, Feb. 4, by Rev R. Godding, Mr WILLARD BENDY, to Miss SALLY DENNIS; also in Burke, Feb. 5, by Ernestus Woodruff, Esq, Mr OZIAS P. HUMPHREY to Miss LUCY EVANS, all of Burke.

In Montpelier, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, C. L. Knapp, Esq, editor of the Voice of Freedom, to Miss Fanny Carter, daughter of Col. Abel Carter.

DEATHS.

In Plainfield, Jan. 31, ROXANA, wife of Mr Ezra Kidder, and daughter of Mr David Dana, of Peacham, aged 32.

In Concord, 15 ult, Mr SAMUEL BARKER, aged 79.—Printers in N. H. &c.

At Santa Cruz, West Indies, 19th Dec. of billious fever, Mr ISAIAH B. JOHNSON, formerly of this town, aged 39.

In Danville, 23d ult, Mrs Elizabeth Hownd aged 75.

Also, in Danville, 25 ult, Cordelia, daughter of Mr Joshua Trussell, in her 12th year.

In Berwick, Me. 6th ult, Mr Jonathan Knox, 82, a soldier of the revolution, who served his country in 31 battles and skirmishes, including the battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. While serving under Gen. Sullivan, he was imprisoned by the Indians in Canada, from whom he made a daring escape.

At Columbia, N. H., on the 13th inst., Widow Mary Bailey, aged 96.

Few females have ever filled the space allotted to them during a long life with more respectability and usefulness. She was a daughter of the Rev. Christopher Sargent, an able Congregational Minister, who preached at Methuen, Mass., over fifty years.

When young she was married to her late husband, Col. Ward Bailey, and in 1773, the removed to Guilford, Vt., where Col Bailey erected the first mill, at the place where the mill now stands owned by Mr Bellows, and they were one of the few families who remained there during the war of the revolution. They afterwards removed to Lemington, Vt., and subs quently to Eaton, L. C. She lived with her husband in the married state about 60 years, and at her decease had 196 descendants, 8 of whom are of the fifth generation, and who are scattered through six different states and many in the Province of L. C.

In Cabot, Feb. 6, Mr Jonathan Rangall, aged 81, a revolutionary soldier and pensioner.

In Concord, N. H. Feb. 4, of obesity, Mr Samuel T. French, 38. Mr F. weighed 430 pounds.

Caledonia County Grammar School at Lyndon.

SPRING Term will commence, Wednesday the 4th day of March, under the continued superintendence of Mr D. C. SCOBEEY. From experience the Trustees can confidently promise the best of instruction. They would particularly recommend the institution to those preparing for College—and those expecting to teach, during the ensuing summer.

WM. SCALES, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm is offered for sale, located in Irasburgh, about 1 1/2 miles from the village, consisting of 165 acres of good land, suitably divided into tillage, pasture and wood land. Said farm has upon it good and convenient buildings, and produced the last season about 50 tons of hay. A liberal credit will be given for a portion of the purchase money, with security. Apply to Alexander Jameson, near the premises.

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WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and are receiving their usual assortment of WINTER GOODS—and would invite purchasers to call and examine, confident that we can make it for their interest to purchase of us. We have a prime quality of Young Hysen Tea; Smoking tobacco; Coffee, Tobacco; Molasses at forty two cents per Gallon; good St Ubes Salt at ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL; prime Cod Fish at 4 1-2 dollars a hundred pounds; Halibut; Box and Keg Raisins; Pepper and Spice at ten cents; Iron—a large assortment; Nails and Spikes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Spirit Turbentine &c. &c. SHELDON & JEWETT.

St Johnsbury Plain, Feb. 5, 1840. 132—H

NOTICE.

THIS may be said to all concerned, that I have given DANIEL HARDING, my son, his time, with the privilege of transacting business for himself. I shall therefore, neither claim his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. RICHARD HARDING.

Barton, 6th Feb. 1840. 132

Parlor Sales,

OF elegant Patterns, for sale by

E. T. FAIRBANKS, & CO.

STATE OF VERMONT.

ORLEANS DISTRICT SS. }

The Probate Court for the District of Orleans to all persons to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING.

LUCY B. RUGGLES, of Morgan, in said District, Guardian of Abigail B. Arvilla, and Ursula W. Ruggles, infants under the age of twenty one years, minor heirs of Nathaniel Ruggles, late of Morgan, aforesaid, deceased, having represented to this Court That her said Wards are possessed of real estate in their own right in fee, situated in Morgan in the County of Orleans, described as follows, viz: Lot No. 2 in the third range, Lot No. 3 in the second range, and the Northwest half of Lot No. 2 in the second range, estimated to contain one hundred acres with a barn and an unfinished house thereon. Also Lot No. 5 in the first range, known as the Davis Lot, estimated to contain forty acres. Also the South westerly half of Lot No. 2 in the fourth range, estimated to contain twenty acres, said real estate being the joint property of said minors subject to the life estate of the Widow in one third thereof. The said Guardian represents to this Court that a sale of said estate is necessary for the maintenance and support and conducive to the interest of said wards and prays that license be granted to her to sell all the interest of her said wards in said estate.

Therefore it is ordered, that said application stand for hearing before said Court, at a session thereof to be holden at the Probate Office in Irasburgh on the second Wednesday of March next, and that notice thereof be given by publishing this order embracing the substance of said petition in the *Caledonian*, printed at St. Johnsbury, two weeks successively, the last of said publication to be not less than two weeks previous to said day.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court this 7 day of February, A. D. 1840.

GEO. NYE, Judge.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Moore, Mason & Co. has been by mutual consent dissolved. All the Books and demands and all other property belonging to said firm has been assigned to J. F. Skinner, to whom all demands due the concern must be paid, and all Ploughs in the hands of Agents must be accounted for to said Skinner, who will also settle all demands against said Company.

JOHN MOORE,

WILLIAM MOORE,

JOSEPH MASON,

J. F. SKINNER.

Barnet, January 28, 1840.

THE public are hereby notified that the Plough business will hereafter be carried on by the subscribers at the old stand of Moore, Mason & Co. and no efforts shall be wanting to have the farmers well supplied with Ploughs of first rate quality, and shares constantly on hand to fit. Said Ploughs will be kept by Agents in most of the principal towns in the vicinity. The superiority of the Moore and Mason Ploughs for turning a smooth furrow without breaking and turning up bill and drawing easy is so well known that recommendations are considered unnecessary. I would only say to farmers, try for yourselves.

JONATHAN F. SKINNER.

Barnet, January 28, 1840. 132f

STATE OF VERMONT.

CALEDONIA COUNTY, SS.

WHEREAS Ephraim Paddock, of St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia, and Hubbard Hastings of Troy, in the Co. of Orleans, State of Vermont have preferred their bill in Chancery to the Supreme Court next to be holden at Danville, within and for said County of Caledonia, on the seventh Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday in January A. D. 1840, as a court of Chancery, wherein it is stated and set forth that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1835, one James McWade, then of St. Johnsbury aforesaid, but now gone to parts unknown, being indebted to the Orators in the sum of \$450, as specified in three promissory notes of that date for \$150.00 each, one payable in January 1837, another in January 1838, and a third in January 1839, with interest annually after the first of February 1836—to secure the payment of which the said James by deed of bargain and sale bearing date the day and year last aforesaid conveyed to them the following described tract or parcel of Land to wit: part of Right No. 11 in the town of Lyndon in said County, beginning at a stake and stones on the road 7 1/2 rods easterly from the northwesterly corner of land deeded by Phineas Spaulding to William Whitney 10 Feb. 1831, thence westerly on said road to the corner; thence south 26 deg. 40' west, 6 rods & 12 links to a stake; thence east 23 deg. 30' south 4 rods; thence northwesterly to the bounds began at with a dwelling house and shed thereon. Also, one other piece, being the undivided half of land, on the smelting, adjoining the above, beginning at a stake and stones on the road leading from Chamberlain's mills westerly, seven and one half rods easterly from the northwesterly corner of land deeded by said Spaulding as above named being the first mentioned bound above described; thence in a southerly direction 3 rods and 11 feet to a stake; thence east 23 deg. 30' south 12 rods; thence east 1 deg. north 12 rods and 20 links; thence north 11 deg. north 17 links to a stake 20 feet easterly from the north east corner of the wheel right shop standing thereon; thence westerly on the southerly side of said road to the first bound, with one undivided half of said shop and water privilege; with a condition or proviso thereto, that if the said James should pay or cause to be paid to the Orators, the notes above described according to their tenor, then said deed should be void, otherwise in force; averting that neither principal or interest had been paid. The bill further states, that on the 23 day of June 1838, the said James by his deed of bargain and sale conveyed the last described tract with the privileges thereto annexed, to Josiah Welton of Lyndon aforesaid; praying for a subpoena to cite in the Defendants, and further, that the Court would find the amount due the Orators and that a short day may be appointed by the Court, in which the Defendants should pay of said mortgage to the Orators; and in default thereof, that the Defendants be forever foreclosed from all equity of redemption of the premises, and all persons claiming by or under them. Signed by the Hon. ISAAC REDFIELD, Chancellor.

IT having been made to appear that one of the Defendants aforesaid resides without this State, and cannot probably be served with ordinary process, it is therefore ordered, That the Orators cause the substance of this bill, together with this order to be published three weeks successively in The *Caledonian*, a newspaper printed in St. Johnsbury, in said County of Caledonia, the last of which publication to be at least four weeks before the term or session of the court to which said Bill is made returnable; And such publication will be deemed sufficient notice to said Defendant to appear and make answer to said bill.

Given under my hand at Danville, in said County of Caledonia, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1840.

ISAAC REDFIELD, Chancellor.

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Tannery for Sale.

SITUATED near the centre of the town of Concord, Vt., consisting of a large two story Shop with pits under the same—a small Carrying Shop, a bark House and Mill—four acres of excellent Land, with a small orchard—a good HOUSE lately repaired—a new wood shed and a convenient barn—all well watered—a good chance for bark and customers generally good.

ALSO,

a lot of good Land comprising 50 acres, partly cleared, which will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to

RICHARDSON GRAVES, or

WM. LYNN, on the premises.

Concord, Jan. 5, 1840. 130f